

LETTER FROM MR. WILMOT.

HOLLANDSBURG, Pa.,
May 5, 1857.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT,
TOWANDA, Bradford Co., Pa.

SIR:—At a regular meeting of the American State Council held in Altoona, on the 15th of April last, it was resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to solicit from the candidates put in nomination by the Convention held at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, their views in regard to the principles of the American party.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution the undersigned were appointed said committee.

JOHN BROTHERRINE,
JOHN COVODE,
D. M. MURKIN,
J. N. POWER,
GEO. W. PATTON.

You will please give us categorical answers to the following interrogatories which embrace the principles of the American party, to which your attention is desired:

1. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers native born Americans should be preferred?

2. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?

3. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot box, a reform in the naturalization laws, the enactment of a registry law, and the prohibition of foreign paupers and convicts landing on our shores?

4. Are you opposed to any interference of Church Hierarchy in politics?

5. Are you in favor of Free Schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text book used therein?

With great respect,

We remain your humble servants,
J. BROTHERRINE, Chairman.

REPLY.

TOWANDA, July 10th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 5th of May came to hand during the sitting of my court, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the late Convention held at Altoona.

The history of our State establishes a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your first interrogatory. It will be found rare indeed, that any executive native born citizens have held high official station either in the Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of our Legislative Halls. The naturalized citizen cannot reasonably complain that this traditional policy should be preserved. There is nothing in it, intolerant or proscriptive; nor will the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification. It takes from him no right. Official station of right belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American who properly appreciates his responsibilities, would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for his suffrage; nor could he, without betrayal of the best interests of his country, disregard the claims of principle involved in his choice. Thus occasions may arise, when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistent with the views here expressed, I yield in my cordial assent.

Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?

To this, your second interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer.

The matters embraced in your third interrogatory are of the first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which frauds are perpetrated upon the ballot-box have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectually checked, must end in the subversion of our system of free Government. The forms of Liberty may remain, but only as a cheat and mockery, glowing over us as oriel a despotism as ever cursed a people.

I would sustain with my whole strength any and every measure wisely devised, to preserve the purity of our popular elections.

Willful fraud upon the ballot-box, is moral treason against Republican Government; and all duly convicted of being concerned therein, in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

Doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our elections; but we should not weaken our State sovereignty by looking to the General Government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate this whole question of suffrage—to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds, and inflict penalties for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Our own State cannot too early or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters—vital as they are, to liberty, and the existence of free Government.

It has ever been a source of just pride to the true American, that his country opened an asylum for the oppressed of every land. God forbid that we should be so ungrateful for his blessings, as to refuse to share them with the honest and industrious of whatever clime or country; but it is an outrage upon our hospitality, and a violation of international law, for the Governments of the Old World to ship cargoes of criminals and paupers on our shores. Our Government cannot be too vigilant in guarding our rights in this respect.

To your fourth interrogatory I answer, that I am opposed to the interference of Church Hierarchy in politics. The office of a Christian Minister is second to no other in dignity and responsibility. I would not detract from his functions, or impair the respect due to his character. I acknowledge his right, and as a teacher of the people, I believe it to be his duty, to speak openly and fearlessly against social and political evils, destructive of public morals and at war with the interest and happiness of man-

kind. In thus publicly speaking, if he transcends the proprieties of his place and office, a safe corrective is found in the course of an enlightened public. But that a Priestly Order, invested by the laity with a mysterious sacerdotal character—with pretensions to extraordinary spiritual power—bound together by strong ties, and acknowledging at their head a foreign Potentate—that such an order should enter the field of politics, control our elections and influence the policy of our government, is surely cause for alarm, and should awaken the jealous vigilance of the American people. It will probably be denied that any such hierarchical influence is brought to bear in our elections. We should judge with candor, and not condemn without proof.

We see the American people divided on a momentous issue. The principles of human freedom or bondage are brought in direct conflict. Man's inalienable right to life and liberty is denied. The doctrine is openly asserted by those who hold the government in their hands, that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves. In the heat of this great struggle we see the strongest ties severed, the ancient political parties of the country broken, and men of every nation and faith divided, save one.—The votaries of one church alone are united in political action. This unity in the midst of otherwise universal division, is truly most remarkable. From Maine to Texas—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—in every city, town and hamlet—under whatever circumstances placed, or by whatever influences surrounded, we find the votaries of this church arrayed in political action on the side of slavery. This cannot arise from an intelligent assent to the principles of slavery; because those principles would reduce ninety-nine out of every hundred of these men to the condition of slaves. We have to look for the cause of this unity among so many hundreds of thousands scattered over so wide a surface?

We find the votaries of the Catholic church as a class, among the least enlightened of our population, and thus in a condition to yield a ready obedience in all things, to an authority which they have been taught to respect as God's appointment. This church of their faith advances high and extraordinary claims. It is the only true Apostolic and Catholic church. It is infallible in doctrine—miracles continue to be wrought within its holy communion—its head is the Vicar of God on earth, and successor of the Apostle to whom was entrusted the keys of Heaven. It is a pure hierarchy. The laity have little or no power, all authority being concentrated in the Priesthood. Again I ask, whence this unity in all political action, among the votaries of this church, when every other denomination of Christians is divided?

In seeking for an answer to this inquiry, all men will look to the source where the power resides. When the votaries of the Church of Rome, shall exhibit in our political contests, the like diversity of views, and action, that is seen among all other classes of our people, then, and not till then, will the public mind be relieved from the suspicion, that hierarchical influences are mischievously at work in our midst.

It is idle to evade the point, by labored efforts in defence of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. No result is made upon either. The largest liberty—the broadest toleration, is conceded in matters of religious faith and worship. The ground of complaint lies here—that a hierarchy, invested with peculiar sanctity and powers in the eyes of the laity, should exert a spiritual influence to control our elections, and give to the policy of our Government a direction, adverse to the wishes of a majority of the people, not within the sphere of such influence. No intelligent man will question the fact, that the late Presidential election was controlled by the united Catholic vote. If the adherents of that church had been divided in their votes, as were all the Protestant sects of our country, the present administration would never have had an existence. The slave power to-day would not be master of our Government—promulgating its abhorrent doctrines through our judicial tribunals—undermining the sovereignty of the States, and boldly trampling down the clearest constitutional rights of the citizen.

It is also apparent to every intelligent observer, that the same unity in the Catholic vote is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election. With these undeniable facts before us, can it be said that there is no ground for the strong conviction in the minds of the American people, that hierarchical influences not only interfere in our politics, but actually control our elections? If the Protestant sects of our country presented the same unanimity in opposition to the pro-slavery Democracy, that the Catholic church does in its support, our opponents would not be slow or measured in their denunciation. Indeed, the chiefs and press of that party assail with gross vituperation such Protestant Christian ministers as openly in the face of day, denounce from the sacred desk the crime of slavery, and insist upon the sanctity of the marital and parental relations. In them, it is a grievous offence to proclaim, in connection with slavery, the great essential truths of Christianity—that God is the Creator and Father of all men—that He made of one flesh all the nations of the earth—that He is no respecter of persons, but holds in equal love all his children; and that He will require of every one the observance of his righteous law: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

This alliance between an ancient and powerful Church, and the slave interest of America, is the more remarkable, when we consider the fact, that the early and authoritative teachings of that Church are in condemnation of slavery.—How long this strange alliance is to continue I know not—How long it is to be successful for the American people to decide.

To your fifth interrogatory I answer—that I am in favor of free schools for the education of all classes; and am opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom.

Respectfully, yours,
D. WILMOT.

To JOHN BROTHERRINE, Chairman, &c.

During a late thunder storm at Greensville, S. C., the lightning struck a mill, knocking over two negroes who were at work in it. As soon as they regained their feet, the first exclamation of one of them, in great surprise, was, "Who fire dat gun?"

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1857.

UNION STATE TICKET.
GOVERNOR,
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philad'a.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,
JAMES VERRILL, of Fayette,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester.

An APPRENTICE to the Printing business will be taken at this Office.

We are out of WOOD, and will be very much obliged to any of our patrons who will send us a load or two immediately.

Mrs. ELIZA LEMAR has been appointed Post-mistress at New Chester, in this county, in the room of Mr. Taghinbaugh, resigned.

The Rev. JOHN N. PORTMAN, pastor of the Lutheran Trinity Church at Reading, and familiarly known to many of our readers, died in that city, on the 20th ult., aged about 54 years. He was a man of considerable talent, and an industrious laborer in the vineyard of his Master. The immediate cause of his death was an affection of the heart, and a severe cold, which finally settled on his lungs. He was twice married, and leaves now a widow and a family of sons and daughters, to whom his loss is irreparable.

W. Hamilton Smith, formerly of this place, and now of Baltimore, has received the nomination of the Democratic party there, for the House of Delegates of Maryland.

The barn of Mr. DAVID GUISE, of Butler township, was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the 18th ult., and entirely destroyed, with all his hay, a wagon, and farming implements. Mrs. Guise succeeded in extricating a horse from the stable whilst it was on fire. There was no insurance.

Commodore Newton, of the U. S. Navy, died suddenly at Washington on Tuesday afternoon, from paralysis. He was in perfect health up to the instant of his attack. Com. Newton entered the service in January, 1809, and has therefore been attached to the Navy over 48 years, of which more than 21 years have been spent at sea.

The President left Washington on Wednesday, for the Bedford Springs, where he will remain two weeks. He is accompanied by his niece, (Miss Jane,) and Miss Black, daughter of the Attorney General.

The instructions to Col. Cumming, the newly appointed Governor of Utah, by the President and Cabinet, previous to his leaving Washington for that Territory, were completed on Tuesday last. They are brief and specific. He is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. No man in Utah is to be affected for his political or religious opinions, but held responsible for his conduct. Should the civil authorities be unable to enforce the laws the military force must then be employed. While his powers are ample for all practical purposes, much is confided to his prudence and discretion.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT has resigned his position as President Judge of the Bradford Judicial district, in view of the gubernatorial canvass in which he is now engaged. Governor PORTLOCK will appoint his successor, who will hold office until the election of 1858.

On Friday evening week, a beautiful and interesting granddaughter of Chambers McKibben, aged nine years, named Jane Craig, was killed instantly at Chambersburg, by the accidental discharge of a heavily loaded double-barreled gun in the hands of her brother. The gun must have been discharged close to the head, as the whole skull was shattered, producing instant death.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Monday, with California dates to the 5th, and nearly \$1,500,000 in specie.—Business at San Francisco was unusually dull, and several heavy failures were announced. The markets there were glutted with all kinds of produce, for which there was no demand, and prices were rapidly depreciating.

A late census taken in Ireland shows the startling fact that the population of the "Green Isle of the Ocean" is, to-day, half a million less than it was sixteen years ago! The reduction is caused by the immense emigration to other countries. During the year ending on the first of January last, the returns show an emigration from the ports of Ireland of 90,781 persons—47,570 male, and 43,211 female. Here is, also, another significant fact. Of the emigrants, only about 13 per cent. were 35 years old and upwards, showing that the majority of those who left that country in the past year was from among the young and vigorous portion of its inhabitants.

The steamer America sailed from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with \$200,000 in specie.

Sale of the Main Line.
On the 1st of August (Saturday last) the deed conveying the Main Line of the Public Improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was executed by A. G. Cutting, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Governor has issued his Proclamation announcing the fact, and giving orders to all the Superintendents, toll-collectors, officers and agents of the Commonwealth employed on said Works to give peaceable possession to said Company.—The amount of the purchase (seven millions and a half of dollars) has been paid in cash and bonds to the State Treasurer by the Company, and they are now in possession of the Works. Our State debt has, therefore, virtually been reduced that large amount on Saturday last.

The Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, took place on Wednesday last. There were 16 graduates—among whom is W. A. Duncan, of Cashtown, this county. The address before the Alumni was delivered by Rev. Joseph C. Clark, of Chambersburg. The honorary degree of D. D., was conferred upon Rev. Moses Kieffer, President of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio; Rev. H. Schneider, of Aintab, Syria; and Rev. F. R. Anspach, of Hagerstown, Md.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention met at Baltimore on Thursday last, and nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the offices named: Governor—Col. John C. Groome, of Cecil county.

Comptroller of the Treasury—Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick county.

Lottery Commissioner—Dr. Joshua R. Nelson, of Harford county.

Commissioner of the Land Office—James Murney, of Anne Arundel county.

A Malacca cane, and spy-glass, which were the property of Gen Washington at one time, were sold at Baltimore on Thursday last, and purchased by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of Virginia and Maryland, who intend presenting them to Hon. Edward Everett, as an evidence of their appreciation of his generous efforts in behalf of the work they have so nobly begun.

St. James' College, which has been in successful operation for several years near Hagerstown, is to be removed shortly to a site 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Northern Central Railroad. A farm containing 138 acres, has been purchased for the purpose, a short distance above the Phoenix factory.

The stables attached to Doyle's Hotel, in Hagerstown, were consumed by fire on Tuesday night, and several valuable horses perished in the flames—amongst them one belonging to Mr. John L. Tarr, of this place. The building, it is understood, was set on fire by a colored man, who has been arrested.

During a thunder-storm which passed over the "upper end" of York county, on the 20th ult., a son of Mr. Jacob Hutton, of Lewisberry, aged about 15 years, was instantly killed by lightning, while at work in the harvest field. The electric fluid passed down one of his legs into his boot, tearing it to pieces and entering the ground at four different points, throwing the earth in every direction. There were eight or nine persons at work in company with the deceased, at the time of his death, all of whom were more or less shocked, but received no serious injury.

Mr. John Knoes, a man of intemperate habits, was drowned in the Calousus on Friday evening week, while bathing in company with several of his companions.—He leaves a wife and several small children.

The detachment of men that left Carlisle Barracks on the 6th ult., at 11 o'clock, A. M., arrived at Port Leavenworth, Kansas, on the evening of the 10th, making the entire trip in four days and eight hours. This is said to be the quickest trip on record. One of the men named McConnell was accidentally drowned about the time they reached Port Leavenworth.

The Franklin Ledger states upon reliable authority, that the Rev. JOSEPH CLARK, of Chambersburg, on account of a disease of the throat, is compelled to relinquish the ministry, and has purchased two-thirds of the Repository and Transcript, and that his time and talents will hereafter be given to that paper.

The Rev. G. S. Burnett has a notice in our advertising columns, to which we call the attention of the afflicted. Having labored as a Missionary in Southern Africa, he may be able to give some information beneficial to Consumptives.

General J. Porter Brawley, it is stated, has accepted the place of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, at the personal request of President Buchanan.

It is stated that Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, Pa. has been appointed Consul to Trinidad de Cuba.

A most striking fact is given, as regards Elizabeth City county, Virginia, that, containing nearly 8,000 inhabitants, there is not a single family compelled from poverty to depend on public charity for support—a fact which speaks loudly in favor of the industry of the people.

A Challenge.
The Hon. DAVID WILMOT, it will be seen by the following letter, has challenged the Hon. WM. F. PACKER, his opposing candidate for Governor, to meet him on the stump before the people, to discuss the issues involved in the pending State election. It is said that Mr. PACKER's friends will not allow him to accept the challenge; but whether this is true, we are not able to say with certainty. Whether or not, Mr. WILMOT will address the people in various parts of the State during the campaign.

TOWANDA, July 11th, 1857.
Hon. WM. F. PACKER:

Dear Sir:—I purpose to spend some time, during the summer and fall, in canvassing before the people of the State, the principles and issues involved in the pending State election.

Party meetings bring out only that portion of the people to whom the call is made, and the addresses are necessarily all on one side, whereas it is desirable that the whole people, so far as may be, should have both sides fairly presented before them at the same time.

If it should meet your views, I propose that we canvass so much of the State as is practicable, in company, addressing alternately the same meetings. Should this meet your assent, please so inform me at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange the times and places of meeting, order of speaking, &c., &c. Very respectfully your ob't. servant,

D. WILMOT.

GOING ABROAD.—Hon Hamilton Fish and family will sail for Havre in the Angelo, which leaves this port to-morrow. It is possible that he may stay in Europe during the coming two years. The ex-Senator has adopted a very sensible plan for compensating himself for so many years of arduous and honorably discharged public service. It is understood that his colleague, Senator Seward, is also contemplating a foreign tour some what more extensive and ambitious than that of Gov. Fish; for, whereas the latter intends to limit his journey to the principal countries of Europe, Mr. Seward includes in his the circumnavigation of the globe, together with a visit to the Sandwich Islands. J. Addison Thomas, the late Assistant Secretary of State, will be a passenger on board the Arago.—He will sail with his family via Russia, Spain, and the less travelled portions of Europe, in addition to London and Paris. He will be absent about two years.—V. I. Express.

A Derivative Test.—The Providence Journal, says:

"We have a better test of spiritualism than any Boston experiments could afford. When the son of Henry Clay took the stump for James Buchanan, and the spirit of his great father did not rise from the grave, we made up our minds that there was no passing back from the next world to this."

Near Erie, (Pa.) on Friday week, a German named Schultz hung himself at his wife in an orchard. The cause of the rash act was a threatened arrest by an overzealous constable for some slight misdemeanor. The constable even went so far as to demand \$800 of Schultz in order to settle the matter, otherwise he would be taken "down the river," i. e., to the State prison at Pittsburgh. The German and his wife, being violently excited, resolved to die in order to escape their threatened fate, and therefore deliberately went out to commit suicide.

A Woman Tarred and Feathered.—The Wilested (Conn.) Herald says that one night last week several women in or near the village of Colebrook river, having blacked their faces and otherwise disguised themselves, proceeded to the house of Mr. Abram Ives, about a mile east of the village, took therefrom a girl by the name of Mitchell, of some 16 or 18 years of age, and having first sheared her head and other portions of her body, daubed her with tar and feathers. It is more lately believed that no women were engaged in this shameful, cruel outrage upon humanity, decency and law, but that the perpetrators were men disguised in female clothing. The apology for the transaction is that the girl was a shameless wanton; but we can imagine no offence against decency so calculated to defile the conversation and character of a community as this outrage upon a girl, especially if upheld or sanctioned in any degree by otherwise respectable men and women.

Syrian Wheat.—A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat from the Holy Land, which he sowed last spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large, full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

Good Shooting.—A Miss Curtis, of Hartford, Conn., gave a good specimen of rifle practice at a shooting gallery in Saratoga last week. She fired at the distance of 95 feet, hitting the bull's eye eleven times out of thirty-one shots; every other ball she fired struck within two inches of the mark.

Protestantism in Thessalonica.—A Greek physician near Thessalonica, converted to the Protestant faith, under the preaching of Rev. Dr. King, writes that twelve prominent families have lately renounced the Greek Church, and declared themselves Protestants. A new mission has accordingly been commenced among them.

From Minnesota—Apprehended Indian Hostilities.
Duluth, July 28.—St. Paul, Minnesota, dates to the 26th have reached here. From the Sioux agency the reports are that 10,000 Indians are holding the United States troops and a renewal of hostilities was unavoidable. The settlers were flying for protection, and Governor Medary was there endeavoring to preserve peace. He sustains the action of the superintendent in the suspension of the payment of annuities until the Sioux nation deliver up the infamous band of murderers who committed so many outrages on the whites. The Sioux refuse to do this, and are trying to bring about a collision with the government troops. A telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War, refusing the request of Governor Medary for arming the volunteers, occasions some excitement, and 200 men are prepared and determined to march if needed for the protection of the frontier.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to the 25th ult., informing him that the Sioux Indians have acceded to everything required of them by the General Government, and are now quiet.

Fugitive Slaves Betrayed by a Woman.—A letter from Camp Point, Ill., in the Chicago Tribune, states that on the evening previous a negro woman and three small children, who had escaped from La Grange, Mo., were arrested at that place. It appears that the fugitives had been lurking in the woods for two or three days, and had begged food from several families in the vicinity, when a report was raised that a reward of \$1000 was offered for their delivery in La Grange. A party immediately started in pursuit of the fugitives, but were unsuccessful. In the meantime, however, a young woman named Welsh decamped them into the house of her father, who lived near their place of concealment, by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house she would give them something to eat. The mother and her children had no sooner entered the house, than they were surrounded by a dozen armed men, who put them in a back and hurried them back to bondage.

A "Dead Rabbit" Running.—Breslin, the Leocoeus State Treasurer of Ohio, who stole nearly a million of the people's money while in office, has fled to Canada, like a fugitive slave. He has been indicted by the grand jury at Columbus, for embezzlement, and he has fled to avoid trial upon that indictment, for he knows that the developments upon the trial would not only send him to the Penitentiary but ruin his party in Ohio. He acknowledges his guilt by running away.

Gibson, his Illinois successor, was also indicted for the same offence; but like a man he surrendered himself to his accuser and will stand his trial bravely. The "Dead Rabbit" leaders in that State have been trying all they could to throw the blame of the defalcation on Gibson; but why, if Breslin is innocent, does he run away?

Tremendous Storm on the Hudson.—On the afternoon of the 22d ult., one of the most destructive hail storms ever witnessed passed near Red Hook, on the Hudson.—The storm took a north-easterly direction, about two miles wide and ten long, leaving utter desolation as it passed along. Wheat crops are entirely destroyed, corn is levelled to the earth, and many of the farmers are plucking up their corn and planting buckwheat. Crops of oats, barley, &c., are also destroyed. The cattle suffered severely; whole flocks of turkeys were killed; not a pane of glass remains where the part was most exposed to the fury of the storm.—The hail was very large, some stones being the size of a hen's egg. Several fatalities were picked up two days after the storm, and measured from two to three inches in circumference. The damage is immense, and falls severely upon some of the farmers.

Lynch Law in Texas.—The Texas Indianian, of the 11th ult., says:

"Rumors constantly reach us from the upper country that the vigilance committee are raking the country over and aft, and swinging every horse thief and murderer they can find. A gentleman who came down the road a few days since states that he saw a dozen bodies suspended to one tree, and on another five. A great many of the desperadoes have passed through this town, on their way to New Orleans, not considering it healthy for them to remain any longer."

Deaths by Lightning.—We have from almost every section of the country accounts of deaths from lightning. The Pittsburgh Gazette says:

In our neighboring county of Washington the record of destroying lightning which has come to our notice is quite remarkable. One single shower, which passed to the south of us last Monday week, was accompanied with lightning which killed Mr. Matthew Taylor, of South Strabane tp., and Mr. M. Millon and Gardner Leonard, of West Alexandria, same county. A single stroke from the same cloud killed 19 out of a flock of 90 sheep in Cecil tp., same county. Others not less numerous and almost as fatal occurred in Greene county and up the Monongahela.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of iron were in use, in cannon, cartridges and balls, in the last battle that decided the fate of Sebastopol, a quantity sufficient, if made into rails, for a railroad from New York to the Pacific.

Liquor Licenses in Chicago.—The Chicago Democrat states that eight hundred persons and firms in that city had paid the liquor license of \$50, each, making a revenue of \$40,000.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to give a few hints to the Town Council, suggested by the frequent remarks of property-holders in that portion of the town, concerning the condition of the crossings in the lower part of Chambersburg street, particularly the one at the residence of Mr. HENRY CARR. Many of the citizens will remember, that a few years ago, the Council graded the street, and turned the course of the water, which had always been carried down the cross street, at the residence of Mr. Carr, and the intention of this was, to beautify, and at the same time, to leave the water emptied into the stream at the lower part of Chambersburg street. But the great body of water which flows down this street, soon washed away the loose earth which formed these crossings; and in many places large gullies have been washed out.

Now, the property-holders in that section of the town have become dissatisfied—and justly so. Notwithstanding their repeated efforts to have this evil remedied, all their efforts to have this repaired by the Council in a proper manner, have been passed by as unworthy of the notice of the Board. Some time ago, a petition was presented to the Council, asking to have these crossings properly repaired, yet, no action, so far as we can learn, has been taken in this matter, and the property-holders are quietly told to "wait." Wait! I have they not waited day after day, and month after month, yet nothing has been done towards making these necessary repairs?

Every passing shower increases the evil, and makes it more dangerous to persons passing over these crossings.

The property-holders have borne long with the Council in this matter—so long, that "endurance" has ceased to be a virtue. Now the demand is made publicly for prompt and decided action of the Board alone will satisfy them. Any reasonable man, at a glance, will say, that these crossings are not of sufficient strength for the purposes for which they were intended—and never were. The most durable material should have been used in their construction; instead of the light gravel which was used in their formation. Besides, we find all the crossings on the main streets laid with large blocks of granite, even where it is not actually necessary. The property holders are asked to pay taxes for this purpose, and therefore, they have a right to demand that repairs be done, when necessarily requires. These are the plain statements of the facts in the case.

A TAX-PAYER.

Further from Europe.
New York, July 29.—The steamer Ariel, with London dates to the 15th has arrived.

Immediately on the receipt of the despatches Indian news at London, a cabinet council was held, and twenty-four hours afterwards Sir Colin Campbell, who consented to take command of the Indian army left vanguard by the death of General Anson, was en route for Malacca, where he embarked for India. Fourteen thousand troops were under orders and would start immediately, whilst reinforcements would follow as soon as stores were provided. Reinforcements were also on their way from Bombay, Madras and Ceylon. All the influential committees of Calcutta, including the Mahomedans, have presented addresses to the government giving assurance of loyalty.

From China we learn that Canton was suffering from famine. A severe battle between the rebels and imperialists had been fought above Foo-chow-foo, the result of which was not certainly known, but it was believed that the imperialists were victorious.

Ordered to Leave.—The Yazo (Miss.) Sun, of the 21st ult., says:

A number of the most respectable citizens of this place on Saturday evening last resolved themselves into a committee, who, after due and deliberate consideration, appointed a spokesman to inform Col. Wilkes that if he did not leave the city before the expiration of two hours he would be rode upon a rail, and a coat of tar and feathers administered to his precious body. The crime alleged against Mr. Wilkes was general manners. He made his exit from town within two minutes after he was apprised of the intention of the committee.

Mob Law in Iowa.—The mob spirit has broken out in Poweshieck, Iowa. A few days ago a man suspected of murder was taken from jail by a mob and hung upon the limb of a tree. The mob then, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the prosecuting attorney in the case, resolved to hang him also, but were induced to defer action for a few days.

The extensive stables, ear-house, and other buildings of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, near Greenwood Cemetery, were fired in three places, by incendiaries, on Saturday night, and wholly consumed. There were 197 horses in the four stables, of which 122 were got out, leaving 75 burnt and missing; the carcasses of 62 were counted among the ruins; the watchman saw the two incendiaries run out of the buildings, whom he pursued and fired at with a pistol as they escaped into the woods which skirt the rear of the grounds; the loss is about \$15,000.

The man who scattered poisoned lozenges along the street in Cincinnati turns out to be a drunken German who pursues the business of selling poisoned lozenges to destroy rats. One of the children who ate them has died, and the rest of them have entirely recovered.

The common council of New Haven (Connecticut) have ordered the Alantans trees to be cut down, on account of their disagreeable odor.

A man named Christian Hoffmann, was beaten to death at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday last, by his wife and her two children. They were arrested.

There are at present two hundred and fifty patients in the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pa.

